

BITTER FIGHTING AFTER FIRST RUSH OF ARGONNE DRIVE

Guns Eight Meters Apart
Blasted Foe's Line
at Outset

508 ALLIED PLANES HELP

Enemy Apparently Scented Direc-
tion of Impending Attack
Only on Day Before

From the time of the cutting off of the St. Mihiel salient, the Germans had foreseen, with much uneasiness, that another attack was certain soon to follow somewhere in the same region, directed against the Briey iron fields and the great railroad communication line between Metz and Mezières. The conclusion of the German high command, however, seems to have been that the Americans would follow up their St. Mihiel success by making their attack east of the Meuse, and for this reason the position of Metz and its outlying defenses were more largely reinforced than adjacent parts of the line.

But the enemy did not entirely neglect the position, the front from the Meuse to the Argonne, and between September 22 and 25 the CXVth Division and the 1st Cavalry Division were introduced into the line between the CXVth Division and the 1311th Reserve Division, strengthening particularly the defenses in front of Montfaucon and to the west of it. Very shortly before the blow fell, probably not earlier than the day before, accumulating evidence forced the Germans to the conclusion that the impending attack was to be between the Meuse and the Argonne, and the front line troops were hastily drawn back to the intermediate positions.

One Gun for Every Eight Meters

But the six-hour preliminary American bombardment greatly damaged these positions as well as the front lines. It was the most terrific bombardment ever delivered upon a front of similar extent, for the American and French artillery averaged more than one gun for every eight meters along the line; as compared, for example, with an average of one gun for every 25 meters, which was about the density of the German artillery concentration in the bombardment preceding the attack on the Champagne, on July 15. On September 24, during the bombardment and the succeeding barrage, the Artillery fired over 210,000 rounds, and the effect was so paralyzing that when the mighty waves of Infantry moved forward at 5:30 in the morning they advanced almost without exception over the German trenches and over the machine gun positions and over the barbed wire without encountering any resistance of a serious character.

Working with the American Army were a total of 508 American planes, 142 light American tanks and 73 French tanks, although owing to the extreme difficulties of getting across No Man's Land, the tanks were not used in the attack. The service during the first and second days of the battle. The same difficulties held back the greater part of the accompanying and supporting forces, and the attack was so paralyzing that when the mighty waves of Infantry moved forward at 5:30 in the morning they advanced almost without exception over the German trenches and over the machine gun positions and over the barbed wire without encountering any resistance of a serious character.

Infantry Sweeps Ahead
But after days of rain, the weather on the 26th was fine, and, full of enthusiasm, the Infantry of its own momentum carried everything before it. At dark the corps ob-
served a wild but brief lull, and passed along virtually the whole front.

On the extreme right, the 33rd Division cleared out Forges and the Bois des Forges, executed a brilliant turn to the left, and the Meuse, with its left flank on the river just east of Dannevoix, and occupied the entire left bank for a distance of seven kilometers, thus accomplishing its entire mission. The right of the 80th Division progressed even further, taking Bethincourt, the open country north of it and then the woods beyond the edge of the Argonne, ob-
jective on the Meuse northeast of Dannevoix. But the left did not reach the river, being held up by resistance in the Bois de Serres, where it awaited artillery support.

The right of the 4th Division reached the corps objective, in the eastern part of the Bois de Serres, at 12:45 p.m., where it dug in and remained the rest of the day, its left sharply refusing to maintain contact with the 75th Division, which had not yet been able to overhaul Montfaucon.

Artillery's Hard Sledging

On its part, the 79th went through the formidable mass of the Bois de Serres, practically without check, mopped up Malancourt, and by 1 p.m. reached the west edge of the Bois de Cuisy, where the tanks and machine guns could not keep pace, even with the aid of tanks, until 4 p.m. But at 6, though machine gun nests and snipers were still in the rear, the front line had been pushed into the woods, with the slopes of Montfaucon just ahead.

The batteries of accompanying Artillery were still struggling to get through the trenches and shell holes of No Man's Land. But in the dusk, with only two tanks to aid them, the men of the 33rd Infantry charged the flaming trenches and captured the mighty citadel, heedless of the fact that in the hanging smoke and the billows of evening fog rolling up from the valleys the units could not keep contact with one another nor know when they passed hidden machine guns.

It was a vain effort. A deluge of artillery and machine gun fire, mingled with hand grenades, struck them in the face, and they fell back with heavy losses. But it was a case of necessity. The place must be taken, and the division had brought up to a line with the 4th Division on the right and the 37th Division on the left, both already some distance beyond. During the night word was gotten back from the heavy batteries around Farnes, and elsewhere, and before 7 o'clock a concentration of high explosive shells began falling on Montfaucon, which, from a distance, gave to the hill the appearance of one huge burst of smoke. At 7, the 33rd went forward again, and once more the rain of shells and hand grenades came down. But this time they did not fall back.

Capture of Montfaucon
Grimly crawling on up the hill slopes, they reached the edge of the town. By 11 o'clock they were in it, and before noon it was completely captured and German machine gun nests were being pulled out upon it, while the men of the 33rd Infantry, with those of the 314th on their right, were pushing on toward the Bois de Serres and Nantoin, preceded by the preparation fire of their accompanying Ar-

COLONEL MISSES AIRPLANE RIDE

But Lots of People Still Watch
That Bulletin Board

The colonel had always wanted to take a ride in an airplane. But as heaven had made him C.O. of an Infantry regiment, he was forced to bide his time until the other day when, entering the headquarters of the Second Corps Aeronautical School at Châtillon-sur-Seine, near Troyes, his eye brightened at sight of the following notice on the bulletin board:

"All officers who want to go up must register here."

Dangling from the bulletin board was a captive pencil—a metal pencil. The colonel picked it up, started to inscribe his name, and suddenly thought better of it. He had received the shock of his life—a real shock, through the board and the pencil and the colonel's good right arm and the rest of the colonel at the floor.

SERVICE STRIPES SPORTED BY P. W.'S

"Warum Nicht?" They Ask
After Six Months' Work

Probably encouraged by the wave of righteous protest which arose in the A.E.F. in defense of the service chevron, a group of German prisoners who have been on fatigue duty at Brest for over half a year recently burst forth in service stripes. When the surprised Americans asked why, they were told that the Boche considered that after six months' service for the American Army they rated service stripes.

Meanwhile, what is variously considered as a compliment and otherwise to the spirit who chased the snakes out of Ireland occurred on his birthday this week at G.H.Q. He discovered that more of his little comrades had been awarded stripes.

SILVER LEAVES AT SCHOOL LOSE FAME

Ranking Student Busted to Pri-
mary French Class

The sergeant was very low in his mind when, on attending the first session of the class in advanced French at the Alliance Française (an outpost of the Sorbonne in Paris) he discovered that more of his little classmates were commissioned officers. In particular, there were two lieutenant colonels.

"Teacher's pet," muttered the sergeant to himself, and was greatly depressed. But the teacher, unfortunately, never had succeeded in learning the difference in rank between the two colonels, and in his course to take up the study just then. He rattled away in bewildering French to his assorted students, all of them trying bravely to keep up with him.

"Et dit, Monsieur," he asked, pointing one of the lieutenant colonels, "quel age avez-vous?"

The lieutenant colonel blushed scarlet, gazed at the ceiling and made a stab at an answer.

"Indiana," he said.

In the tornado of laughter, he escaped from the room—to the primary class.

BREST FINDS NEW WAY TO KILL COOT

Delousing Plant Burns Up While
Bathers Flee Undressed

Clad only in the issue garments given them by nature on the day they were born, 150 soldiers made record time a few days ago in sprinting from a burning delousing plant in the eastern part of the Bois de Serres, where it had been dug in and remained the rest of the day, its left sharply refusing to maintain contact with the 75th Division, which had not yet been able to overhaul Montfaucon.

The retreat from the delouser was conducted in a disorderly manner, due in some degree to the fact that, for the time being, the delousing plant had been abolished and not a first sergeant possessed insignia warranting him in falling his men in for the proper formation.

Also, for once, the top kickers weren't in the line, and the men of the 33rd Infantry were in getting out of sight, not sweet. Latest estimates of casualties place the fatalities at several thousand—all members of the well-known coodle family.

MOTOR UNITS LOSE NAMES

Subsidiary units of the American Mission, Reserve Mallet, one of the oldest American Army organizations in France, are to lose their present names. Details of the reorganization are contained in G.O. 15, under which the six groups of the organization, which were engaged in motor transport work with the French Army, will be renamed under M.T.C. designations.

Following is the new name system for the old groups: Wilcox Group to be Hq. Motor Command No. 7; Ordway Group, Hq. Motor Command No. 8; Robinson Group, Hq. Motor Command No. 9; Vin-
cent Group, Hq. Motor Command No. 20; Browning Group, Hq. Motor Command No. 21; Lamade Group, Hq. Motor Command No. 22. The old names were derived from the unit commanders.

The same G.O. directs that the names of 15 M.T.C. motor truck companies shall be changed to motor transport companies.

"HOMMES 60" FOR A.E.F.

"Hommes 60" is the sign which American box cars in use in the A.E.F. might have painted on their sides. G.H.Q. has just issued a general order establishing a standard load for the cars the Army brought to France—seven squads of eight men each and not to exceed four additional N.C.O.'s.

Not more than 60 men will be loaded in a car, except for short distances, or when the commanding officer shall judge that an emergency exists, the order stipulates.

TRUCKING IT FRONTWARDS—AS DONE IN 1918



Part of the work of the Motor Transport Corps—Getting the rest of the Army up where it could do its work

26,000 MEN CARED FOR 119,928 CARS IN A.E.F.'S GARAGE

Motor Transport Corps Had
Big Part in War, Has
Big Job Now

When Uncle Sam breaks up housekeeping in Europe, there will be a nice little garage business to dispose of, a little business that operated or had supervision over 119,928 vehicles, employed 26,000 men, and during the year of 1918 consumed the modest amount of 48,000,000 gallons of gasoline, 4,000,000 gallons of oil, and 2,000,000 gallons of grease.

It took part of the cargo space of 480 vessels to bring over the vehicles alone for America's overseas garage. On its shelves are to be found 90,000 different spare parts, ranging from a screw to a transmission. And one can make a choice of 160 different makes of machines, American and European.

It is not as yet certain what will happen to the business when its days of usefulness to the A.E.F. are over. A certain amount of it will, in all probability, be taken back to the States for the Regular Army, and the French, Belgian and other European Governments will perhaps take the rest. At any rate, whatever is to happen to it in the future, it is still tremendously occupied in gathering up all the loose threads of transportation in the A.E.F. and making all ends meet.

It went up to Germany side by side with the Army of Occupation, established its headquarters at Coblenz, and in a few days had 1,000 men at work in an overhaul park for the Third Army. In the base sections of Brest, St. Nazaire and Bordeaux its activities have been increased in connection with the embarkation of troops. It is busy itself at Rotterdam and Antwerp.

Work of Trucks in Battle

The Motor Transport Corps—for that is the name the A.E.F. motor service has worn since July 11, 1918—to whatever further extent it may develop, however finely it may co-operate in the hauling and feeding of a big, restless, scattered Army, and in the winding up of our affairs in Europe, will always look back to the battle days of 1918 as its true history. It wants remembered the great trucks—42,818 of them in all—that rushed from one end of the A.E.F. to the other with emergency supplies, and under cover of darkness pushed up to the front lines with ammunition and men; the 2,420 light aviation trucks that sped swiftly in and out of the advance areas with material urgently needed; the 700 artillery supply trucks that took spare parts, accessories and tools for guns along where they were needed; the guns advanced by the 500 motor trucks that made it possible to save many a gun and many a position.

It would not forget the 154 machine shop trucks that kept vehicles in repair where the Army was in movement; the 110 equipment and repair trucks that dived in and out among the battle areas and repaired tanks, guns and machine guns, personal equipment, canvas and leather; the 563 gas tank trucks that carried gasoline to places where it could not be stored with safety; the 200 water tank trucks that helped to keep the trenches supplied with drinking water.

It recalls laboratory trucks for analyzing water and sterilizing truck for making it drinkable; radio trucks that carried telephone and telegraph apparatus wherever the lines were broken or threatened; the ones had to go up; photographic trucks that enabled the taking of many valuable battle pictures. Again it counts as part of its official, if not operating, family, the balloon which truck employed to assist in balloon ascensions and descensions; the reconnaissance cars used by battery commanders for reconnaissance work; the staff observation cars used for rough wear by the artillery.

7,250 Ambulances in Use

Dump trucks for hauling gravel, engineer trucks, and many of a special type whose names will explain the nature of their work, such as Dental Office, Rolling Kitchen, Field Lighting, Foden Disinfecter, Delousing, Motor Command, Fire, X-Ray, Wireless, Telephone, Telegraph, Chemical, Omnibus, Wrecking, Boom and Hoist—all these and more the Motor Transport numbered in its ranks. In addition, there were 5,978 so-called trailers used for hundreds of different purposes, 17,721 motorcycles and 25,061 bicycles, 7,259 ambulances and 9,122 passenger cars.

The Motor Transport Corps personnel did not by any means operate all these vehicles, but those it did not operate it acted as guide, philosopher and friend to in the way of all supplies and upkeep. The corps men received, assembled, operated and repaired all motor transportation in the S.O.S. In the armies they exercised technical supervision over motor transport.

In the background, keeping all these 119,928 vehicles going, the Motor Transport Corps operated nine reception parks at base ports—St. Nazaire, Nantes, Bordeaux, Le

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PRESIDENT IS BACK; PEACE WELL IN SIGHT

U-Boat Manufacture Denied
to Germans by Allied
Council

The Supreme Allied War Council, with President Wilson once more at the table this week considered the Naval peace terms which are to ban from the high seas the pirate craft, with the pirate flag that watched the Lusitania go down with her women and children and whose commanders ruled the German Empire out of the league of sportsmanship in war.

Under-sea boat manufacture across the Rhine has been forbidden. The rest of von Tirpitz's ships, except a "nominal fleet," will probably be surrendered to the Allies before peace is signed.

With the German army already reduced in quantity and quality so that it cannot menace, it is expected the next step will be the neutralization of the Kiel canal, once the chain that linked Germany's naval base and the high seas, which is expected to place that waterway in the same peaceful status as Suez and Panama, and open it to the ships of all nations.

Treaty May Be Ready in 14 Days

Things are moving rapidly toward peace, and optimistic newspapermen have already announced to America that the preliminary treaty will be ready in 14 days. It is expected to read and sign in less than 14 days. While no official statement is forthcoming from the Conference, it is generally believed that peace is now a question of weeks and not months.

The perplexing problem of the left bank of the Rhine is still under consideration. It was expected that the other more complicated and less pertinent boundary questions will go over for the consideration of the League of Nations when it has been discussed.

Conflicting opinion is still heard as to whether the plan for the League of Nations be included in the preliminary treaty, but the American delegates, supported by the British, are hopeful that this will be done. Then such changes and additions as are suggested and approved in America and abroad can be considered by the Conference and accepted or rejected before the final treaty is signed.

MOTOR SHOW NEXT FOR 79TH DIVISION

Every Class of Car to Be
Entered in Big Meet
March 29

Since the advent of the horse show in the A.E.F. old Dobbin has been regaining some of his lost popularity with the Army, while the little old tin Lizzie has been relegated to the rear. However, the 79th Division is planning a big motor show at the Sacre Cross Aviation Field at Souilly, near Verdun, March 29, when cars of all sizes and shapes will have their inning.

The entire division will make the day a holiday, and band concerts and other entertainment will be provided for visitors. A special visitors' mess with something besides the regular army chow is planned. Every kind of motor vehicle, from the caterpillar to the one-lunged solo, will be entered from the various brigades. These entries will be picked through a process of elimination in brigade shows, so that only the best cars will compete in the finals.

Later a corps show will be held, at which the winners in the 79th division will be entered.

OFFICER TO BE DISMISSED

Second Lieut. Fred Seebick, Air Service, will cease to be an officer in the United States Army on April 2, 1919. He was tried on December 18, 1918, at Paris on a charge of violating the 95th Article of War and was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. (Under General) Court Martial No. 77, G.H.Q., February 12, 1919, the sentence was confirmed and ordered carried into execution.

Seebick was charged with being drunk and disorderly while in uniform and in the presence and hearing of several persons in the streets of Paris. He pleaded not guilty to the charge.

JEWISH PASSOVER FURLOUGH

Members of the A.E.F. of the Jewish faith will be granted (throughout) excusing them from all duty between noon of April 14 and midnight of April 16 to permit them to observe the Passover holiday, under G.O. 45.

WELFARE OFFICER TO EACH DIVISION NEW G.H.Q. PLAN

Closer Control of Auxiliary
Society Work to Stop
Duplication

The first section of the General Staff has undertaken the job of supervising and regulating throughout the A.E.F. the service rendered to soldiers by all auxiliary organizations in France.

G.H.Q. will exercise this power through welfare officers to be appointed in each combat division, each command of similar importance in the S.O.S. and in each of the higher headquarters.

To the welfare officers, in addition to governing the activities of the auxiliary activities, is delegated the broader task of acting as guardian of the soldier's everyday interests—to see that all conditions affecting his existence, condition of living quarters, mess, entertainment and amusement, leave, etc., are satisfactory, and to take action to improve conditions when causes producing hardships or discontent are uncovered.

Welfare officers will exercise supervision over both athletic and amusement programs in conjunction with the amusement and athletic officers who have been conducting these activities, according to the new order. All this is provided in G.O. 16, G.H.Q., just issued. At the same time it is announced that G.H.Q. will assume a closer control over all of the A.E.F.'s auxiliary organizations than it has heretofore exercised, looking toward a more efficient service throughout France and an avoidance of the duplication of work in some places and neglect in others, and that, hereafter, the free distribution of all commodities by auxiliary organizations will be restricted wholly to cases where free distribution is thought necessary and in the best interests of soldiers.

To Aid in Co-ordinating Task

In more closely co-ordinating the auxiliary services, G.H.Q. will have the advice of Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the Committee of Eleven, the central body of all the auxiliary organizations in the United States, and chairman of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, which has supervised the activity of auxiliary organizations at the training camps in the States. Mr. Fosdick several months ago made a study and an investigation of the activities of the auxiliary organizations serving with the A.E.F., upon which he based a report to the Secretary of War. Associated with him in France is Dr. Joseph E. Roycroft, a member of the War Department Commission.

The welfare officers who will have jurisdiction in each division will be of field rank and will be responsible to G-1 in co-operating with the commanding officers in each division and sections to which they are assigned. In the control of the activities of the auxiliary organizations, the officers will not be made by any society without consulting them. They will be expected to notify the societies of the locations of all units of troops in their territory and to see that adequate and fair facilities are provided for all the units.

They may recommend that in some cases huts, restaurants and other facilities be increased. In other cases they may decide after investigation that existing facilities are more than adequate and involve application of efforts, in which cases, after consultation with the members of their joint committees, they may bring about a readjustment.

In the same manner the welfare officers will exercise control over the personnel of the various societies, deciding where more workers are needed in a given place or where there are too many workers on duty in some other place. They may ask commanding officers to detail non-commissioned

Equal Facilities Sought

The joint committee will hold a meeting monthly, with a representative of G-1, G.H.Q., present, for considering questions of mutual concern and activities throughout the A.E.F. The joint committees in each division or S.O.S. command, as designated before, will also hold monthly meetings to discuss the concerns and activities in their respective territories. The welfare officers will attend all these meetings.

Welfare officers will act as judges in determining the proper disposition of huts, restaurants and entertainment halls through their areas, and new installations will not be made by any society without consulting them. They will be expected to notify the societies of the locations of all units of troops in their territory and to see that adequate and fair facilities are provided for all the units.

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AMERICAN LEGION, TO UNITE WAR'S VETERANS, ON WAY TO FORMATION

FOURTH OF A.E.F.
HAS SAILED HOME;
BOCHE SHIPS SOON

Four More Divisions Now on
Ocean or Stepping
Aboard

42ND TO GO VIA FRANCE

German Liners Will Carry Food
to Beaten Enemy on Return
Trips from States

One-fourth of the A.E.F. has gone home. Last Sunday's counting up showed that from the signing of the armistice up to that day more than 500,000 troops of the American Army had set sail from France. On the day the armistice was signed there were in France 1,550,000 officers and enlisted men, according to recent figures given out by General March, Chief of Staff of the War Department.

The 500,000 mark was passed on the day it was announced that the German Government would turn over to the United States immediately the group of liners in German ports, which will be used to transport American soldiers.

Latest estimates by high A.E.F. officials place the increase in troop-carrying capacity afforded by these German boats at 34,000 a month, a reduction of earlier estimates. It is pointed out that the time in which these boats will be available regularly for carrying troops depends upon the steps necessary to refit them when they reach the United States on their first trip.

With the record of the past and expectation for the future, today finds major elements of the A.E.F. on the ocean on their way back to the United States. This week the Atlantic, from the harbors of Brest and St. Nazaire to the eastern seaboard of America, holds a string of boats that is reminiscent of last summer's rush period when the tide of troops was flowing this way. In France the tail ends of the four divisions are marching up the gangplanks, while in America the vanguards are going ashore. The 42nd Division, which left Brest on the 20th, will be the first to reach the States in March. In addition to the 34th, the 37th, the 51st and the 55th, which probably will be wholly out of France before the end of the month, the 42nd Division, which sailed early in March and landed in its native New York as the first of the fighting divisions to return with its unit.

Charleston Greets 30th

The 30th Division, the first units of which sailed early last week, is getting its homecoming welcome from the Southern States in the harbor of Charleston, S.C. It cleared from St. Nazaire. The 37th Division is also well on its way, having departed at Brest for New York. The 51st Division, of the Pacific Coast, has been going aboard at St. Nazaire, crowding on the heels of the 30th; and at Brest the 34th Division, of Michigan and Wisconsin, closely following the 37th.

This record of sailings is the fulfillment of the official schedule, announced a month ago, which named five divisions for return to the States in March. In addition to the 34th, the 37th, the 51st and the 55th, which probably will be wholly out of France before the end of the month, the 42nd Division, which sailed early in March and landed in its native New York as the first of the fighting divisions to return with its unit.

The same announcement of scheduled sailings named for departure for the States in April the 26th, 77th, 82nd, 35th and 4th Divisions. Mr. Fosdick several months ago made a study and an investigation of the activities of the auxiliary organizations serving with the A.E.F., upon which he based a report to the Secretary of War. Associated with him in France is Dr. Joseph E. Roycroft, a member of the War Department Commission.

The welfare officers who will have jurisdiction in each division will be of field rank and will be responsible to G-1 in co-operating with the commanding officers in each division and sections to which they are assigned. In the control of the activities of the auxiliary organizations, the officers will not be made by any society without consulting them. They will be expected to notify the societies of the locations of all units of troops in their territory and to see that adequate and fair facilities are provided for all the units.

They may recommend that in some cases huts, restaurants and other facilities be increased. In other cases they may decide after investigation that existing facilities are more than adequate and involve application of efforts, in which cases, after consultation with the members of their joint committees, they may bring about a readjustment.

Gobs to Man German Ships

Under the agreement reached Saturday, the German passenger boats is not expected to stop the work of converting cargo boats into transports, one method which has been counted on in the program for increasing the number of men to be taken out of France monthly. In a statement some weeks ago General March said that 50 cargo boats had been named for refitting to adapt them to the carrying of troops. Many of these boats have been carrying food supplies to South-eastern Europe and to Rotterdam since the armistice, under the direction of the Food Administration, and they are now becoming available for the new purpose.

The United States Navy Department is assembling officers and sailors at Brest and other ports to man the German boats. The boats will come to the French ports manned by German sailors. They will fly the American flag. After the American crews have taken possession of the ships they will be turned over to the Navy Department.

For many weeks two boats of the United States Navy, the scout cruiser Chester and the transport USS, are now being converted into transports.

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Paris Caucus Names Execu-
tive Committee to Plan
for Convention

FOR ARMY, NAVY, MARINES

Temporary Constitution Is Adopted
by Representative Gathering
in Three Days' Session

America's sons in O.D., navy blue and forest green are now a part of an authentic veteran association. With the formation of the American Legion at a caucus of delegates from both the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, held in Paris Saturday and Monday, there came into being the first official organization of those who have participated in the Great War. Though only a temporary organization has as yet been created—for the creation of a permanent body with constitution and officers must wait until a similar caucus has been held by the troops in the United States—it marks the initial step in bringing together approximately 4,500,000 men. According to the constitution those eligible for membership are all those who have served in the Army or Navy, either at home or abroad, during any part of the war, except those who leave the service without an honorable discharge, draft dodgers and conscientious objectors.

From billets along the Rhine, from the base ports, from casual depots, from G.H.Q., from every part of France and Germany where American soldiers are stationed, came delegates to start the ball rolling in forming a worthy successor to the old G.A.R. Though their time in Paris was limited to the same three-day status that has been inflicted upon many a remonstrating doughboy, they drew up a constitution, adopted a temporary constitution, chose a name and otherwise made ready for the permanent organization that will be formed when the A.E.F. is back home.

Convention in States Also

Before the caucus finally adjourned it created an executive committee which will act for the A.E.F. until the first convention in the United States and which is representative of the various units of the Army, Navy and Marines. A vote of one delegate from each unit and one enlisted man from each unit. Within a short time the troops at home will hold their own convention, and then representatives of the two will get together for the final action.

About 500 delegates attended the opening session, and though the number was smaller on the second day, owing to the fact that some were obliged to get back to their post, the delegates who remained were well representative of the various divisions and branches of the service. A vote of one delegate from each unit and one enlisted man from each unit. Within a short time the troops at home will hold their own convention, and then representatives of the two will get together for the final action.

The selection of a name was the last matter taken up by the caucus, and was acted upon just prior to adjournment Monday afternoon.

The committee on names had prepared a list containing names which ranged from the prosaic Army of the Great War to the more flowery American Crusade. It had been taken in the committee and the five favorites in their proper order had been presented by the speaker. The names of the Great War, The Legion of the Great War and the American Legion. Delegates were careful to point out that the caucus could effect no organization except by a formal vote, and that any action taken by it must be ratified by a later gathering representative of both the men in France and those in America. It is believed that the final vote will be taken, which was adopted after it had been considered and voted upon sentence by sentence, and will be open to change.

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FAMILY REUNION HELD IN COBLENZ